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THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

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THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE
AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY

AUGUST, 1914

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor

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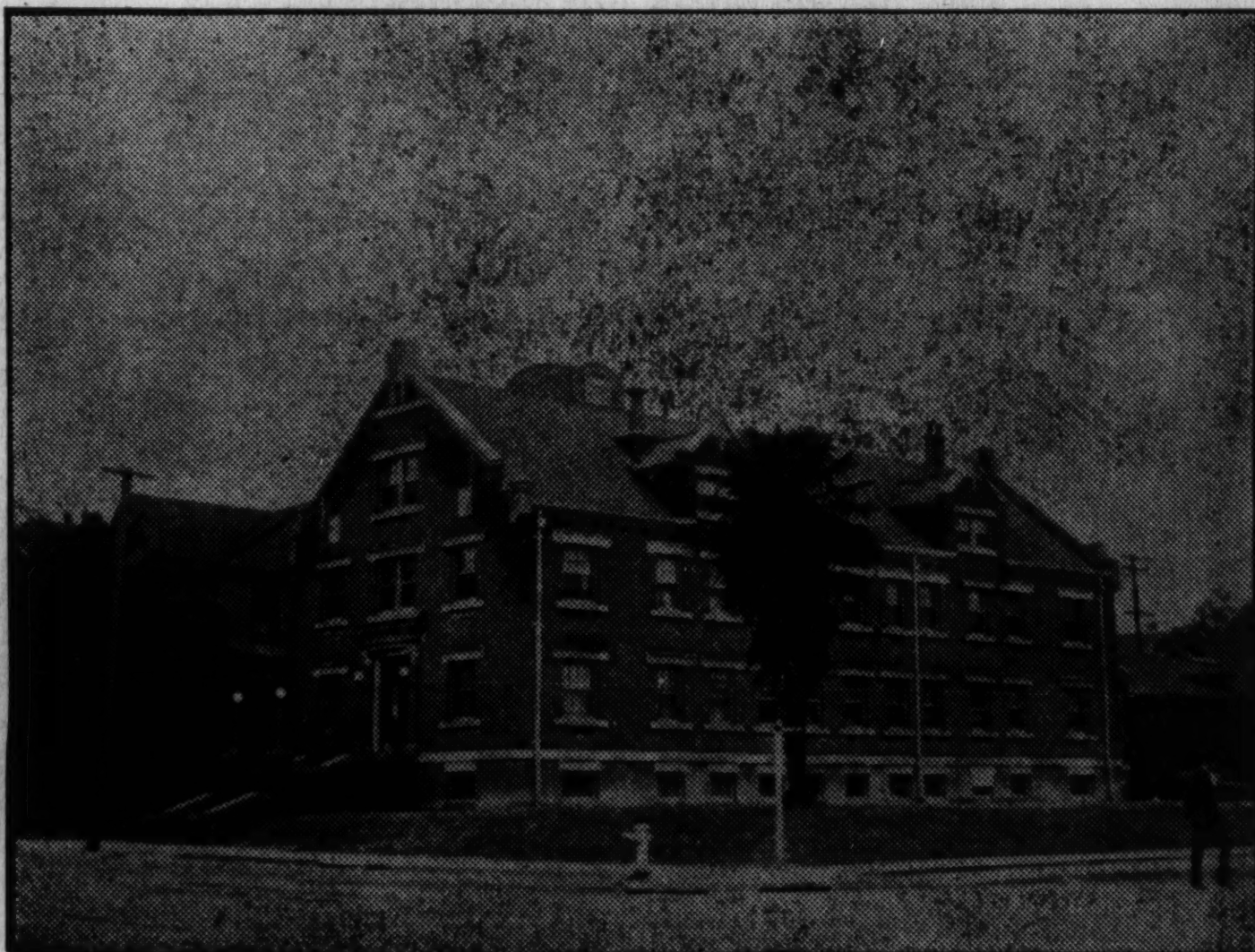
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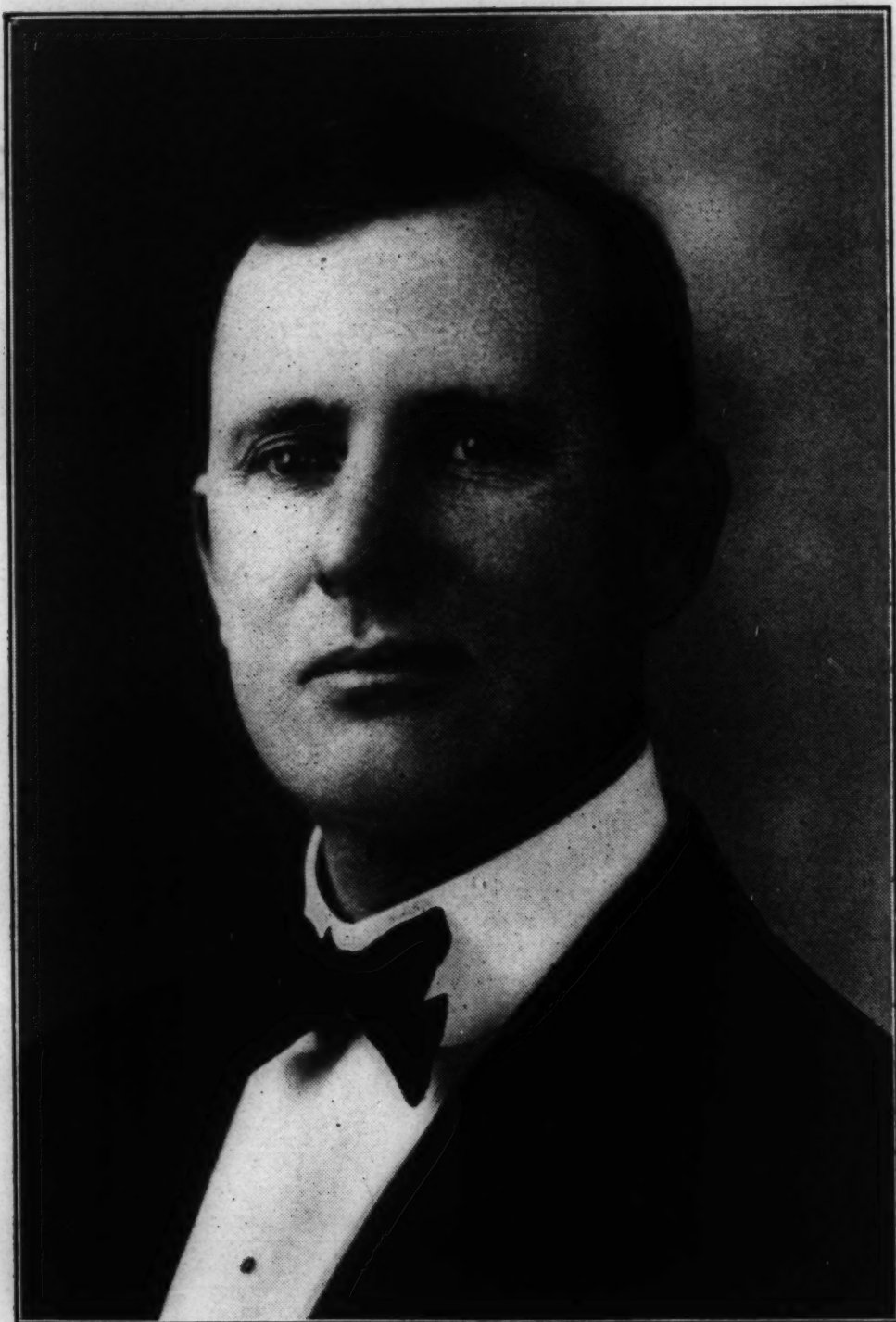
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1914 — 1915

The California Eclectic Medical Journal

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AUGUST, 1914

No. 8

Original Contributions

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Judson Liftchild, M. D., Ukiah, Cal.

Read before the California Eclectic Medical Society

Fellows of the Eclectic Medical Society: In opening this session it gives me pleasure to see so many of the old familiar faces and to renew the friendships, some of which have extended back for twenty-five years and are enriched by many pleasant memories.

We are glad to welcome the new members, but there are no friends like the old friends, and while time has wrought changes and silvered many a head, it cannot touch the heart which remains young, no matter what the weight of years. Reflections such as these remind us of the aphorism of Hippocrates, "Life is short and art long," for of those who attended the first session of the society, forty-one years ago, how many are present? Each generation adds a little to the sum total of the world's knowledge and then sinks into oblivion, a subject for the sentimentalist to mourn and moralize over. The vast majority of us will soon be as absolutely forgotten as the coral insects, which live their little day, serve the purpose of their existence and perish; but if each of us will add a little to the sum total of knowledge, as the zoophyte in the building of the islands of the sea, we will not have lived in vain.

One of the objects of our meeting is to discuss the progress that has been made in our profession in the past year, and to see that permanent record is made of the advances that look as if they may stand the test of time. While we hail the newer discoveries and are willing to give them an opportunity to make good, we must be conservative in our progress, "prove all things, hold fast that which is good." Medical science has

made itself ridiculous, time and again, by its headlong acceptance of specious theories, and it is well for us to have a few conservatives to save us from intemperate haste in the acceptance of half-baked theories, and who have no sentiment about drowning a sackful of medical pups when the occasion demands.

To the superficial observer, the practice of medicine, in its centuries of empiricism, followed by its sudden development into a real science in the last half century, does not resemble in its growth the pine or oak, whose rings reveal to us the history of their regular development, but rather the century plant, which after years of unfruitfulness suddenly bursts forth into full blossom.

They forget the centuries of patient study and investigation required to lay the foundations upon which we have builded, and that the labors of the fathers pioneered the way for the marvelous achievements of the present day. The remarkable advances of this generation is the harvest which we are permitted to gather, and it would be injustice to those who have borne the labor and heat of the day and sown that we might reap, to ignore their labors. Progress in medicine has kept stride with that in other fields of science, and it has not been so much the men as the opportunity which has resulted in the flood of light which has been cast on physiology, pathology and chemistry in this latter day. As improvement in the telescope has made possible the development of modern astronomy, so in the domain of medical science has the perfection of the microscope resulted in discoveries which have revolutionized, and one may almost say, recreated it. In the short span of my medical life I have seen a revolution worked in the science of medicine by bacteriology; surgery bringing back the age of miracles, and other branches of medicine developing almost in the same ratio, progress being so rapid that books are no sooner off the press than they have become obsolete from the accumulation of facts developed while they were in the writing.

This renaissance has come since the birth of the newer systems of medicine, Homeopathy and Eclecticism, and while I am not arrogating to these schools all the credit for the progress made since that time, their influence in liberalizing the old school and breaking down the Chinese wall of prejudice and conservatism which was preventing advancement can hardly be overestimated. It is but natural that we take pride in the pioneers of our school, whose sole aim was truth, and who cut loose from tradition, noble old iconoclasts that they were, and developed medicine along rational lines. Let us

be animated by their spirit and not be satisfied with present achievements, for as yet we are but upon the threshold of medical knowledge, and the future will bring developments even greater than those of the present.

I have purposely omitted mention of the work of this Society during the past year, leaving the historical, financial and other matters of a kindred nature to be presented by the secretary, who is far better qualified than I am to discuss them, and desire to dwell upon the broader field of Eclectic endeavor and upon the imperative need of our continued development and progress, if we are to continue to live up to the principles of Eclecticism. We must not be satisfied with present achievement but press on to greater successes, for while it is advisable to exercise a wise conservatism we must adapt ourselves to the changing conditions of science and live up to the name "Eclectic." If this brings us closer to other schools of medicine there is no occasion for alarm, as the pursuit of truth will inevitably result in our pursuing parallel courses. While it has been given us to develop the knowledge of the virtues of our indigenous plants and their specific uses, we are broadening and developing a Catholic spirit, suited to this liberal era, and carry with us no Procrustean bed on which to measure new ideas, but welcome them in the spirit of liberality, which has ever been our inspiration.

The practice of medicine has greatly changed in its ethical aspect, and in keeping with the age has become commercialized to a degree that places it in marked contrast to the practice of a generation ago. While it has gained in effectiveness it has lost in dignity, and the high ideals that animated the old school of professional men are lacking in many of the present day physicians. It is possible that the keener competition of the present time is responsible for the lowering of professional standards, but whatever the cause it is something to be regretted. Whatever the faults of the past generation of medicos, they aimed to give value received for their services, and did not stoop to the petty larceny practice so prevalent at the present time. Perhaps I am asking too much of one class of men when everyone seems to be animated by the "get-rich-quick" spirit of the time. When we are squeezed and robbed by the corporations, and when landlord and merchant seem to be leagued together to take everything in sight, it is only natural that the doctor should adopt similar methods of self-defense. I would not set back the wheels of time a single revolution, but if it were possible to restore the ethics of the fathers the medical profession would gain in dignity and respect.

No profession is more noble than that which seeks to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and the physician standing in front of the stricken patient battling with disease, is as heroic a figure as St. George fighting with the fiery dragon. Let the physician live up to the dignity and honor of his high calling, look upon his work as a profession and not a mere business, catch the inspiration of that elder time, when a physician's professional honor stood before everything, and his noble calling will command the respect which is its due.

It may seem as if I have been too general in my remarks, and should have touched upon questions more vital to the Eclectic school itself, but I have intentionally kept upon higher ground. There is no reason for eternally carrying around a chip on one's shoulder, and the spirit of narrowness manifested by some of our schools only tends to cheapen us and prevents our advancement. While I have myself taken my fling at the A. M. A. and criticised its methods, and may do so again, there is no need of always ringing the alarm bell and waving the bloody shirt, and it is time enough to fight when there is something to fight about. At the present time, we are fairly well satisfied with legislative conditions, and have our committee with their eyes on affairs, and there is no need of keeping on a war footing in the time of peace.

Let every Eclectic enroll himself in the State and National Association and local associations, help along the College which is turning out men to take our places, subscribe for the Journal, which will keep him in touch with his fellow members, and the situation will take care of itself.

Our school has performed a service for humanity in the past, and its work is not yet finished. The time may be coming when the lion will lie down with the lamb, but it is yet afar off, as the only manner in which it could be accomplished at the present time is for the lamb to occupy the rather uncomfortable position as illustrated by the maritime adventures of the prophet Jonah, i. e., inside. However, this should not prevent us assuming a conciliatory attitude, as a large number of the dominant school are broad-minded and liberal men, who are not responsible for the actions of the A. M. A. I would, therefore, counsel a wise moderation, but an unsleeping vigilance, and a co-operation with the other liberal schools of medicine which has proven so successful in the past. The position which I would advise might be termed that of "watchful waiting," although it might be advisable to carry a big stick, as there have been times in the past when it came in handy.

DRUGS ACTING UPON THE URINARY SYSTEM

H. C. Smith, M. D.

Read before Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Raise Arterial Pressure | Generally | { | Increased Cardiac Action or Power | { | Digitalis Caffeine Alcohol Strophanthus Apocynum | |
| | | | General Vascular Contraction | { | Apocynum Digitalis Squill Convallaria Strychnine | |
| | Locally in Kidney | Contract Efferent Vessels | { | Act on Vasomotor Centers | { | Probably all of above except Strophanthus |
| | | | | Act Locally on Kidney | { | Scoparius Caffeine Buchu Uva Ursi Juniper Turpentine Copaiba Cantharides Apocynum Strophanthus |
| Dilate, chiefly locally, Renal Vessels | | | | | { | Caffeine, Alcohol (Secondary action) |
| Dilate Vessels, both locally and generally (Particularly in febrile states) | | | | | { | Aconite Veratrum Gelsemium |
| Acting on Secreting Nerves or Renal Cells | { | Increase Water Excreted | { | Increase Water and Solids Excreted | { | Apis Triticum Caffeine Calomel |
| | | | | | { | Colchicum Pot. Citrate, Acetate and Nitrate Sod. Citrate and Nitrate |
| Acting on the Nervous System and Relieving Muscular Spasm | | | | | { | Gelsemium Hyoscyamus Cannabis (also affects sensation) Bromides |
| Acting on the Sexual Glands, Relieving Nervous Irritation | | | | | { | Pulsatilla Saw Palmetto Staphysagria |
| Acting on the Digestive Apparatus and Increasing the Amount of Solids Excreted | | | | | { | Hydrangea Epigea Uva Ursi Nitric Acid Hydrochloric Acid Chionanthus Brisk Catharsis |



This list, adapted from Wilcox, does not include all the remedies that influence the kidneys and other parts of the urinary apparatus, but does include those of importance as remedial measures. Many of these act in various ways: e. g., apocynum and digitalis act upon the vasomotor center, the vagus, the heart-muscle, and the arterioles generally, as well as locally in the kidney. The predominating action of apocynum is upon the vasomotors, that of digitalis upon the heart, but the water-soluble principles of digitalis have an especially marked local action upon the renal vessels.

Alcohol and caffeine act primarily by whipping up the circulation, secondarily by dilating the renal vessels, and their action is to increase the amount of water excreted. Strophanthus increases cardiac power, increases the tone of all muscle to some extent, and acts locally on the kidney.

Hydrangea, epigea, buchu, uva ursi and the mineral acids increase digestion and oxidation, and all but the acids are eliminated through the kidneys and give tone to the urinary tract. Rhus aromatica is a tonic astringent to both intestinal and urinary tracts. Calomel may, by its action upon the gastro-intestinal tract, increase the nitrogenous output, and, after absorption, being excreted by the kidney, exert its characteristic action upon the epithelium of that organ and increase the amount of water, and to some extent the solids, excreted.

Cantharides, copaiba, juniper and turpentine are eliminated through the kidneys, acting as irritants; and the irritant effect of cantharides in particular extends to the nerve-endings, often producing congestion, and sometimes inflammation, of the genito-urinary apparatus.

Triticum, cornsilk, santal oil and some others act as demulcents, soothing the tract: triticum in particular very materially increases the amount of urine, and is one of the best, if not the very best, remedies we have for albuminuria. Apis in small doses is sedative, large doses irritant, to the urinary tract, and in either case increases the amount of urine excreted.

Colchicum increases elimination and increases the solids eliminated by the kidneys; and this is more or less true of the alkalies, the acetates, citrates and nitrates of sodium and potassium. They restore the alkalinity of the blood when deficient, and stimulate the elimination of effete material through the urine.

In febrile conditions aconite is the agent which, by its soothing effect upon the nerve-endings, and its controlling influence upon the vasomotors, most rapidly relieves the con-

gestion and inflammation of the kidneys, and other portions of the tract, providing, of course, that the specific indications are present. If the disturbance of circulation is central in origin, it is best controlled by gelsemium. If the urinary tract is involved in a febrile process in which there is irritation of circular muscular fiber, the pulse is full and bounding, and elimination is poor, the remedy of choice is veratrum. Veratrum is a most reliable eliminant. Gelsemium, hyoscyamus and the bromides depress the motor activities of the spinal cord, relieve muscular spasm, and have a particularly soothing effect upon the genito-urinary tract; the bromides being especially indicated if there is sexual irritation of central origin. Sometimes the irritation of the urinary tract is secondary to irritation of the sexual glands. If from the ovaries pulsatilla is the remedy, if from the testicles staphysagria is indicated, although either of these remedies acts upon the sexual glands of both sexes. In fact, they act upon the entire cromaffin system. If the irritation is due to disturbance of the prostate saw palmetto is the remedy.

Cannabis is the remedy for neuralgic conditions accompanying atonic states of the urinary tract; and colocynth the remedy for neuralgic conditions that are central in origin, and are sharp, cutting, sticking or stabbing in character.

The hypnotics, trional, sulphonal and veronal, will produce irritation of the kidneys if given in too great quantities, or for too long a time. This is particularly true of veronal which is a synthetic compound of urea. Salicylic acid is another agent which may produce irritation, or even inflammation of the kidneys if given in immoderate dosage.

Drugs may alter the character or composition of the urine in such a way as to alarm the patient or the friends, or may so change it as to effect the results of a laboratory analysis. They may do this either by being excreted in the urine, or because they set up certain changes in the body the products of which are excreted in the urine. Turpentine and oil of juniper impart the odor of violets to the urine, and the aromatic odor of cubeb and copaiba can be detected in the urine after their administration. The chrysaphanic acid in rhubarb and senna makes the urine a saffron or brownish color if it is acid; a purplish color if it is alkaline. Logwood renders alkaline urine reddish or violet. Santonin colors acid urine greenish-yellow, and alkaline urine reddish. Phenol, creosote, naphthalene and other coal-tar preparations, and the arbutin in uva ursi, make it a bright yellow; methylene, blue-greenish, and methyl, violet-blue. Potassium chlorate, all nitrites, acetanilid, antipyrin, phenacetin, pyrogallol,

poisoning by mushroom (*helvella esculenta*), and transfusion of alien blood break up the red blood-corpuscles, and the products, when excreted, darken the urine. Large doses of the mineral acids, arsenic naphthol and naphthalene may occasionally produce the same results.

Cantharides, salicylic acid and turpentine in large doses may produce hematuria. The urine of persons poisoned by carbonic oxide remains sweet for months.

Poisoning by carbonic oxide, amyl nitrite, turpentine, and sometimes chloroform, camphor, mercury, morphine, hydrocyanic acid, sulphuric acid, alcohol, lead compounds, and salicylic acid, a substance is excreted in the urine which, like sugar, reduces Fehling's copper solution. In the case of some of these drugs, at least, the urine does not contain glucose, but glycuronic acid; although it reduces blue copper solution, it does not give the phenyl-hydrazin reaction, nor undergo alcoholic fermentation upon the addition of yeast. Hydrated chloral was formerly supposed to induce glycosuria, but this has been shown not to be the case, the reducing agent in the urine being urochloralic acid, and not sugar. The administration of phloridzin, a glucose from the bark of the stems and roots of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry, which continuously heated with dilute mineral acids, is resolved into glucose and phloretin, leads to the production of glucose in the urine. Phosphorus in large doses causes leucin and tyrosin to appear in the urine, while the nitrogen is greatly increased.

Prolonged poisoning by lead often produces chronic nephritis. This is usually of the granular type, but in some cases the kidney presents a mixture of interstitial and parenchymatous disease.

In acute mercurial poisoning, when death does not follow in the course of a few hours, anuria is not infrequently observed, and this has been found to be due to renal changes, the most prominent of which is the necrosis of the epithelium of the tubules.

Fatty degeneration of the renal epithelium may be caused by phosphorus and arsenic.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

C. L. Murray, M. D., Sacramento, Cal.

Read before the California Eclectic Medical Society

Every creation must have some central dominating force, without which there can be no unity, no harmony, no individ-

uality, no personality. It is by this central dominating force that it exercises all functions directing them to accomplish certain desired objects. This is fundamental and true of all organizations, whether it be a log rolling, house raising or shipbuilding; whether it be a political campaign, national government or international legislation for the government of the world. This dominating and conservative force must be commensurate with the work to be accomplished. In a world like this, where creation is only half finished and great processes of transformation are active, and infinite possibilities are to be realized, this dominating force like the world itself must be bounded by no limitations other than is included in the conception of an ideal universe. Not only what it is, but what it may become must be provided for in this central governing force.

It has pleased the Almighty to put as intermediate the nervous system in its dual capacity, cerebral and sympathetic, to carry forward and complete his creation. Its characteristic to receive and be influenced by impressions, which, from the nature of such relationship, must beget activities, renders it equal to take on all creative movements and register all histories.

It has been said by men whose lives have been devoted to the study of the various relations of mankind to each other and the advancement of the human race, that there can be no system of medical practice worthy the name only as it is based upon a comprehension of the nervous system as it is related to all possible physiological conditions and to estimate the active forces that constantly play in pathological processes. The wear and tear of the universe is registered on this dual nervous system, and utters the declaration that all pathological invasions are factors of destruction standing in the way of ever attaining physiological perfection. To know and to obey physiological law as against pathological ruin is the first step towards a new creation which holds in itself the histories of civilization from century to century, assuring a progress of the race permanent and increasing.

To comprehend the nature and the importance of the nervous system to all creative movements, making us co-workers with the Almighty, is a dignity conferred that at no time we should underestimate. In framing our systems of medicine we should adopt no theory that in the remotest degree conflicts with this co-workmanship towards building a better and more finished world.

As Eclectics we are fortunate in having a system that casts no reflection upon the Almighty, which can do effective

work as long as time lasts and which links us closely to all great destinies. "Vires, vitales sustinet" sustain the vital powers has been the guiding star from Beach to Scudder, and includes in the sweep of its onward movement all the agencies which can be applied for the betterment of the human race, whether in laboratory work or elsewhere in the researches of science. Associating us closely with all the past results and all the future possibilities, it encourages investigation and the profoundest development of mind, that we may know where are the vital forces and how they may be sustained. Every law of health carries with it creative force, and must be passed upon by the nervous system. To estimate the far-reaching importance of the nervous system as related to all the conditions of human life, is the duty of every physician. The entire medical world is now aroused to the consideration of nervous phenomena, their practical influence upon all the phases of mental and moral health. We have now the chiropractic philosophy, the Spondylotherapy and the Christian science dogma. All are parts of a great system and depend for their success upon the action of the sympathetic nervous system.

Dr. Pratt, in a lecture before the international purity congress in Minneapolis last November, lays wonderful stress on its functions and calls it "the life wire." Its competency reaches out in every direction. It announces the destructive influence of epidemics, and becomes a factor in overcoming and preventing the attack which destroys human life. Its field of work is in the asylums, sanatoriums, and hospitals. They are the exponents of a perverted nervous system, and its work is to diminish the necessity for asylums and hospitals and effect the restoration of physical harmony, and, incidentally, to help the race to a higher plane and make it easier to be good.

The immorality of the schools, the "white slave trade" and various weaknesses can not only be restrained but wiped out. This is entirely in the physical, and when in the family or in the school there is seen a tendency to indiscretions, or a violation of social purity, the conclusion is that there is somewhere an irritation caused by the terminal nerve endings being pinched. Take off the pinch and the excited activity resulting from the irritation is more easily controlled. This "life wire" can be made, according to Dr. Pratt, the reformatory force in schools, churches and social organizations, and the family be so instructed in this "life wire" culture that pinched nerves may be loosened and irritation that causes sin, sorrow and immorality will give way to the expression of

healthy freedom. This great work of the sympathetic nervous system, "the life wire," in the hands of Dr. Pratt, may have much to commend it, but it has its limits. It is bounded by this world's horizon, and when its sun sets there is no promise of coming morning. Action from pinched nerves causing irritation carries with it no moral responsibility, and however much may be claimed for it, as a reformatory measure it fails just where it ought to succeed. It cannot even suggest a higher life than is found in the bodily functions. The morality attendant is but the harmonious expression of machinery where cog works with cog, eliminating friction.

Anything beyond this must be the blending of the two nervous systems, which are as distinct in their individualities as though they belonged to separate worlds. The sympathetic has expression in its combination with the cerebral-spinal and begets self-consciousness in which the moral attribute comes to the surface. In this union of fellowship between the two nervous systems we have the dual life. Where nervous diseases become chronic, we have phenomena, not recorded in the books, and, so far as I can learn, they have been passed by unnoticed. It is the personality that develops in chronic nervous diseases. We have its expression in Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as a sort of literary entertainment, but it is the presentation of a fundamental physiological principle. Any one who may be interested in observing the nervous phenomena will notice a peculiar personality in nearly every step of its progress. The doctrine of the possession of devils is registered in all the histories of mankind. Christ even cast out devils at various times, which was nothing more than the expression of disease caused by a perverted nervous system, creating objectively that which was the result of subjective pathological conditions. This is seen in the delirium of typhoid and in any fever delirium. In alcoholic excess, where all the terminal nerves are in a state of chronic irritation, the delirium expresses itself in all sorts of personalities. It is expressed in the epileptic, in the epileptic aura, in softening of the brain, and in advancing dementia. At times this objective personality becomes annoying and is as real to him as the hand he reaches out to grasp an object. Now this is not the result exclusively of the sympathetic, but in association with the cerebro-spinal system it creates this double personality in every human being. When the sympathetic has reached its climax and fulfilled its mission, the cerebro-spinal takes up the work and gives us a new heaven and a new earth. The sympathetic may dwell upon the sightless eyeballs of a Milton, but the cerebral gives us a Paradise Lost and Regained. The one

may lead us to the club foot of a Byron, but the other carries us about the world with Childe Harold and we are enraptured with the song of the ocean where the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempest and in storm. The one may lead us to a Carlyle where indigestion made his life a misery and his domestic life a hell, but the other has given us the history of Frederick the Great, the French Revolution, and Sartor Resartus to enlighten the mind and charm the heart. The one takes you in wonder and sorrow to the deaf Beethoven to whom all the voices of nature are dead, and who never heard the sound of his own instrument, but the other has thrilled the musical world with symphonies that will last forever. The two systems are distinct and have a different range, but when blended in their action we have the whole universe a complete system and an orderly arrangement of all progressive forces.

The dream of a thousand years is now today a living reality. All the races of mankind are brought together with their physiologic peculiarities and pathologic expression. These new forces playing upon humanity cause infinite changes to take place, and each change carries with it destruction or construction, is either pathologic or physiologic. These changes are impossible only as they are registered in the two nervous systems, and demand a practice of medicine which includes in its sweep all the vital powers from protoplasm, from which all the races of mankind have developed through all civilizations, to the realization of that condition of mankind which brings in the millennium. Eclecticism, based on the fundamental principle of the conservation of all the life forces, supported by the only scientific application of remedial measures as indicated by specific pathological conditions, affords the only hope of the permanent progress of the human race.

SOME PRACTICAL REFORMS IN OUR TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS

Judge Gavin W. Craig, Los Angeles

The problem of the criminal is one that has defied the philosopher, the divine, the physician and the statesman. However easy it may look in theory, in practice the time of its solution seems distant. If the problem of the criminal shall be solved, it will be by a nation whose citizens possess courage and determination. Prevention is more potent than any cure. Sterilization of certain classes of criminals would exert a wonderful influence in lessening a certain type of crimes, particularly those resulting from degeneracy and immorality in the broad sense of entire inability to appreciate

one's obligations to society. This form of prevention would eventually reduce to a minimum the persons who commit anti-social acts, because of their own inherent tendencies and lack of character.

As a means of saving persons who are not naturally criminals, but enter lives of crime as a result of environment or poverty, the municipal farm is the most practical agency that has come to my attention. I shall merely mention this proposition here, but the city of San Diego has for several years maintained a municipal farm. Men who are entirely without money can go there and work, receiving fifty cents a day and three meals, until able to secure other work. These and other suggestions of a similar character are aside from the subject of this paper, which has to do more especially with needed reforms in dealing with those who have already been convicted of crime.

Whether or not the near future will bring a sweeping reformation in our penal system depends upon the courage, and not upon the intellect of the people of this state.

The normal man wants to do what is just. To secure right action from him it is only necessary to induce him to consider. In stating these axioms I refer not to the criminal, but to you who hear this paper; you who vote and pay taxes, who constitute the state of California.

As to the nature of criminality itself, there is a wide divergence of opinion among investigators and criminologists. One school maintains that the brain of every criminal is diseased or abnormal; another denies this, and claims that the average criminal's brain is entirely normal, although perhaps defective, and that it is not diseased in any regard.

Much of the discussion on the part of these theorists appears, to the practical mind, mere quibbling, and yet it is perhaps harmless. When, through the process of the reasoning of either school, we have reached the conclusion that nearly all persons who commit anti-social acts are possessed of either abnormal or unusual, diseased or defective brains, the same important deductions must follow: First, that these persons are subject to improvement, if not complete cure, by scientific treatment. Second, that in applying such treatment each one convicted of crime must be regarded and dealt with as an individual. Beside these, under either theory, the man or woman who has committed, and is likely to again commit, an anti-social act, must be restrained from further conduct of the same character.

If we regard criminality as a disease, how much time would you waste trying to convince some one that the proper

way to cure a person of a fever is to have a physician prescribe so much medicine to be administered for so many days by a janitor and let it go at that.

In criminal cases the judges are the doctors. We prescribe a dose of four years in prison for one and life sentence for another, as a cure for his disease or defect of criminality. That is the end of it, as far as the doctor is concerned, and the nurse is a guard with a club and an arsenal.

Again, if we are to accept the view of those who declare that criminality is the product of a defective, though not of a diseased brain, present methods of dealing with the criminal are just as clearly futile, for there is no pretense made at so engaging the minds of those convicted of crime that the defective parts will be used and developed, or the unusually prominent parts reduced, through disuse, to the ordinary.

We will soon find it necessary to add another institution to those that we already have. The need is even now imperative. It will cost no more to make it one designed and equipped for the reformation and education of criminals to useful purposes than to build it for restraint and imprisonment only and have it a training school of crime and depravity.

Orchardists prune, irrigate and fertilize, not in a hit-or-miss fashion, but in the right season and in proper amounts, considering the individual grove and the individual tree. These things are done not for amusement, but because they pay financially.

How much longer will we waste millions of dollars yearly in unscientific methods in the treatment of criminals? The Elmira system is not perfect, but it is a long step in the right direction. It has been demonstrated that this method of dealing with persons convicted of crime saves the State of New York annually over \$300,000. California can do the same. Do not the tax payers of this state feel that this would be worth while? Of course the initial cost is considerable but San Quentin and Folsom have long been too crowded for decency or morality. We will soon find it necessary to add another institution to those that we already maintain. The need is even now imperative. It will cost no more to make it one designed and equipped for the reformation and education of criminals to useful purposes than to build it of dungeons and have it a training school of crime and depravity.

The first offender usually has not the character of a criminal developed, but only incipient. Place such a person among confirmed criminals and he will become one also, but by proper exercise of the body and mind under skillful and

experienced supervision, the criminal tendency may be prevented from ever ripening into confirmed depravity and wholly eradicated from his brain, and he may soon be restored to a normal, law-abiding citizen. **What other result do we demand?**

To be sure we have a system of paroles and credits for good behavior. In other words, if the treatment accorded to all prisoners in our penitentiaries happens to fit the case of the individual he is cured and probably shows it in his good behavior, and is paroled or entitled to an early discharge.

What we need is a place where persons convicted of crime can be scientifically treated, and where there can be a diversity of work, of study and amusement. At the present time we judges cause the record concerning a convict sent to the penitentiary to show his previous occupation, so that, if possible, he may be put at such work in prison as he may be fitted to do; but competent authorities tell us that frequently the labor at which the criminal has worked is the occupation of all others least likely to aid him. It may, in fact, have had much to do with his mental growth along abnormal lines.

The foregoing is intended to briefly point out the fact that persons convicted of crime should be treated, not as a class, but as individuals.

A full comprehension of this fact marks the dividing of the ways between the old and new methods.

Those in charge of the scientific treatment of prisoners should not have to contend with the counter influences of the association of those under treatment with other criminals of a more pronounced type than themselves. Those who have had experience say that this is one of the most important items to be observed in the successful treatment of the undeveloped, defective or diseased criminal mind.

Those interested in this economic problem should take steps to see to it that the initial move is made in this reform by the establishment of a separate penal institution for first offenders. Let us begin with those who are most easily and inexpensively healed. A penitentiary for first offenders would pay for itself, at least, in six years. This is not a guess; the experience of other states proves the assertion. Nor is this a charitable movement. It is one of financial saving to the people of the state.

It is a most difficult subject on which to secure statistics, but from the data I have been able to obtain I am satisfied that a large proportion of the wives and children of those men who are convicted of crime, and who leave their families destitute (as nearly all do) become members of the anti-social

class of society and many such dependents become actual criminals.

The wife or child has a legal right to support and protection from the husband and father. For a parent's failure to provide he may be sentenced to as much as two years on the county chain gang, during which time the county pays \$1.50 per day to the family for its support. Yet, if he commits some other crime than failure to provide for his family, say, burglary or robbery, to supply his family with necessities, the law now dismisses from consideration the claims of the widow and children and sentences the criminal to the penitentiary, turning the family adrift. In restraining one person dangerous to society we frequently make two or three criminals or paupers. Why should we not provide that in all cases where the punishment may be as light as two years in the state prison, and where it appears that the man convicted of crime has a wife or children, who will be left without proper provision, the court may impose a sentence of not more than two years on the county chain gang, the county to pay to the person designated \$1.50 per day for their support? This is perhaps the most urgent reform for immediate results that can be suggested. But in the state prisons the cost of keeping the persons there convicted is only about forty-five cents per day. Surely these prisoners can be occupied with some work by which they can earn, say \$1.50 in addition to this, to be devoted to their families.

Many are young men who have no one dependent upon them for support. Because of this it does not follow that there is no one who has a moral or legal claim upon the results of their labor. The man who has embezzled the widow's mite, and spent it in dissipation, may be sentenced to, say five years, at San Quentin. That sentence does not restore to her the hard-earned savings of a lifetime. No.

The law should require all prisoners, physically able, to work as hard and as long, perhaps harder or longer, than the laborer doing the same work out of prison. It should take from the proceeds of such industry enough to fully compensate the state itself for all expense attached to the incarceration of the convict. All over that amount should be devoted to assist those left destitute, who have a legal and moral claim upon the prisoner for support, or to those who have sustained loss by reason of the criminal acts for which he has been incarcerated as the case may be. If there is no one having such claims, or after the same have been paid, some part of the prisoner's labor should be saved for him, so that when he is liberated he will not go out penniless.

If time would permit, several other changes, some slight and some radical, might be suggested to improve the condition of those imprisoned, their families, their victims, and of society.

When the public realizes that both, from an economic and moral standpoint, our present criminal code is unjust and inadequate, reforms along the lines herein indicated will be demanded and accomplished.

MENSTRUATION AFTER OVARIECTOMY

Dr. O. C. Welbourn, Los Angeles

Read before the Southern California Eclectic
Medical Association

Menstruation as a physiological function is peculiar to the females of the human family as well as two or three varieties of monkeys. Possibly it may have been caused by the assumption of the upright posture in walking. Beginning with puberty in the normal woman it recurs every twenty-eight days until the advent of the menopause unless interrupted by pregnancy. It has been assumed that ovulation begins, recurs and ceases synchronously with menstruation, but this is not always true. Girls have become pregnant, and therefore must have ovulated, prior to any show of menstruation. Women have become pregnant during lactation and in the absence of menstruation. If menstruation and ovulation occurred only at the same time a woman would conceive only at or near the time of menstruation—and even the laity know that this is not true. In my abdominal work I frequently have found that a patient was not ovulating though menstruating, or on the other hand was ovulating though not menstruating. All of which is suggestive that normal ovulation and menstruation are not absolutely dependent upon each other. And in pathological conditions this co-relation is even less intimate. The uterus and tubes may be removed and ovulation usually continues. The ovaries may be removed and menstruation frequently continues, at least for a short time. On one occasion I removed both ovaries, both tubes and the body of the uterus, stating to the patient that menstruation would cease at once. As a matter of fact it continued four or five years until the climacteric. Various explanations have been offered for these unnatural conditions. All of the ovary may not have been removed or there may have been a supernumerary ovary. Again menstruation and ovulation may both depend for their activities upon a third organ whose identity is at present unknown. The subject is interesting mainly because of what we do not know about it.

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THE PEDAGOGUES REBEL

Quite a while ago we took occasion to point out that the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations were conceived under circumstances which made them inimical to a republican form of government. That their object was just the opposite of what they purported to be, and that their influence soon would be felt by our entire educational system. Exceptions were taken by our friends to our statement, that one of the effects attained would be to bias or warp the opinions of our educators in favor of the system and methods which made possible these pensions. That the whole plan was in fact a sort of bribe, was indignantly and particularly denied by those teachers who hoped to profit by its provisions. Under these circumstances, the following Associated Press report of the doings of the National Educational Association is of peculiar interest.

The resolution says:

"We view with alarm the activity of Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, agencies not in any way responsible to the people, in their efforts to control the policies of our state educational institutions; to fashion after their conception and to standardize our courses of study, and to surround the institutions with conditions which menace true academic freedom and defeat the primary purpose of democracy as heretofore preserved inviolable in our common schools, normal schools and universities."

MEDICAL FEE SCHEDULE

The last session of the California legislature enacted a Compensation, Indemnity and Safety Law, one of the purposes of which is to provide for the payment for medical and surgical services rendered certain employees. The law states that this service must be paid for by the employer, but as a matter of fact he is usually carrying insurance in some liability company and it is to these that we must look for our compensation.

From the point of view of the liability companies, the insured is a person earning an average yearly wage of \$1000 and the nature of the service rendered and the charges therefor should be such as a person with the above income would expect to receive and pay for if he were paying the bills himself. Under these circumstances the schedule of fees which has been agreed upon by the California State Medical Society and the Casualty Underwriters Association of California is very interesting and we might add, probably it is final.

We publish it as a matter of general information and suggest that the reader file it for future reference.

Amputations

| | First Aid Including Amputation | Subsequent Aid | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Hospital or Home | Office |
| Hip Joint | \$50.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.00 |
| Thigh at any point..... | 40.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Leg or Foot | 25.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Shoulder Joint | 40.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Arm or Forearm or Hand..... | 25.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Metatarsal or Metacarpal—Single | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 2 or more | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Fingers or Toes—Single..... | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 2 or more..... | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |

Fractures

| | First Aid Including Reduction | Subsequent Aid | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Hospital or Home | Office |
| Upper Arm | \$15.00 | \$1.50 | \$1.00 |
| Forearm—One Bone | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Both Bones | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Femur | 25.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Lower Leg—One Bone..... | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Both Bones | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Jaw | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Ribs—One or more..... | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Patella | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Pelvis | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Metatarsal or Metacarpal..... | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Finger or Toe | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Two or more..... | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Scapula | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Clavicle | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Nasal Bones | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |

Compound Fractures—Add 25 per cent. for First Aid Only.

Where the Fracture involves a Joint, \$5.00 extra.

Dislocations

| | First Aid | Subsequent Aid | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Hospital or Home | Office |
| Shoulder | \$10.00 | \$1.50 | \$1.00 |
| Elbow | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Hip | 20.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Knee | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Ankle | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Wrist | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Finger | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Jaw | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Trephining Skull | 50.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Ligating Important Arteries | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Reduction of ordinary Hernia when due solely to recent in- jury, and applying Truss..... | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Reduction of Strangulated Hernia by Taxis | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Herniotomy | 30.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Enucleation of Eye Ball..... | 25.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| General Anesthetic | 5.00 | | |

First Aid

| | |
|---|----------|
| Complete Physical Examination and Written Report— | |
| Ordinary | \$ 3.00 |
| Special | 5.00 |
| Autopsy—Complete with written report..... | 25.00 |
| Attending but not performing..... | 10.00 |
| Testimony in Court as to simple fact of injury..... | 10.00 |
| Expert Testimony | 15 to 25 |
| Passing Catheter | 1.50 |

| | First Aid | Subsequent Aid |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Ordinary Day Visit at Office..... | \$1.50 | \$1.00 |
| Visit away from Office | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| Night Visit—9:00 p. m. to 7:00 a. m..... | 2.50 | |
| Removal foreign body from Conjunctiva..... | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Removal foreign body from Cornea..... | 2.50 | 1.00 |

X-Rays (to be taken only upon orders by the Company)
—\$2.50 each for first two pictures; \$2.00 each for subsequent pictures.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION

The American people are burdened by legislation. I was tempted to say cursed, and I am not so sure but that the latter would be correct. Our legislators work so industriously that no one can keep pace with their efforts, as a consequence we do not know "where we are." We frequently innocently break the laws. Much of our legislation can justly be called "freak legislation," and actually works a hardship upon the citizenry. Much is contradictory and a considerable portion of it useless, simply embodying the hobby of some theorist, idealist or dreamer. Our sanitary, pure food, hygienic and medical laws are numerous and becoming burdensome and often seriously interferes with the personal rights of the individual. Often the State imposes harsh restrictions upon the individual and fails to do its part. The quarantine laws frequently work needless hardships upon the people, because they are enforced by ignorant and careless officials, yet wisely administered they are designed for the protection of the community. A sexualization of criminals and eugenic laws and marriages are fads, the products of idealists. Legislation will never make debased man pure and a thing altogether lovely. Sociological problems can never be solved by legislation alone, it needs education and that must extend through a long series of years.

Sexual education in our schools should be approached and enforced with discretion. All teachers are not capable of imparting the knowledge properly and legislation will not make them able either. There is some danger in arousing the curiosity of the young in these matters and the entire subject needs approach in a studied manner. I am not absolutely opposed to these innovations, but I fear too much is being said and done. One can scarcely pick up a newspaper without seeing an article or two on these subjects and our medical journals contain but little else. The stage presents but little else but

sexual plays and our moving picture shows appeal constantly to the passions. It is simply being overdone. Since writing the above, a most excellent article on this subject appears in the Lancet-Clinic of February 21. It is from the pen of Rev. Francis Heiermann, President of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati. It presents the subject from the viewpoint of the clergy and is a warning of its dangers.

The attempt of our legislators to prohibit the sale of narcotics is not a humane movement. Provision should have been made for the habitues of these drugs. We know of people who have used opium for thirty or more years, who, by legislative enactment, are to be abruptly deprived of the drug, yet no provision is made for their care. Is it wise legislation? Hardly. It is the work of an over-enthusiastic reformer. The inspectors appointed to enforce these laws are not always overburdened with judgment or fitness. They are picked for political reasons, not ability. I have been informed one was a boiler-maker by trade, before his appointment. We are moving too fast, and attempting to make all men saints by legislative enactments. I am afraid our efforts will be in vain.—M. in N. E. M. A. Quarterly.

SOME INTERESTING EXTRACTS REGARDING THE MUCH DISCUSSED QUESTION SEXUAL VICE, AS IT APPEARED MANY YEARS BEFORE OUR TIME

Those good souls (all men are for them) who are devoting their efforts in a direction calculated to reduce the traffic in white slaves cannot but read with the deepest interest the accounts which have come down to us describing similar labors of several hundred years ago. Legislative enactments aimed at prostitution are almost as old as the vice itself. The lawmakers of the ancient Jews, Greeks and Romans seriously contemplated the iniquity of the traffic in women and passed laws looking to its relief—but prostitution continued as before. The subject of social prophylaxis among the ancients and people of the middle ages is highly absorbing, all the more so because of the added interest reforming influences of today have given this phase of prostitution, and if this paper bids fair to run into an unusual length let the reader bear in mind the age, interest and importance of the subject and indulge the writer.

Since Christianity has ever had for one of its greatest purposes the protection and elevation of womankind, it is to be naturally expected that the most positive steps toward the correction of abuses involving women would spring from

Christian hearts, and so it has been. Even the corrupt Roman Empire, after receiving its tincture of the new religion, halted in its sensual course long enough to inveigh against the institution of prostitution. It is gratifying to learn that several of the Christian rulers of Rome—Constantine, Constantius, Theodosius the Younger, and Justin, to name a few—pronounced severe penalties against the debauching of young females and encouraging them to lead a life of shame. But such laws among a pleasure loving people lacking the moral stamina to subscribe to the rigid doctrine of sexual cleanliness, could not be a force in the uplifting of women, and the nation's vices continued as before. Until the rude tribes of Northern Europe had come into contact with the more complex civilization of the Roman nation, they had possessed a stern morality which maintained female virtue and promoted manly vigor. Tacitus was one of the early writers to comment on the unyielding chastity of the unlettered German women. But conditions were to change, the change coming with the extensive campaigns waged by the tribes of the North against the decaying Roman nation. It is a noteworthy fact that when two nations of entirely dissimilar moral types are pitted against each other, and the corrupt nation suffers defeat, the victorious host takes on with surprising celerity the vicious habits which had brought about the defeated nation's downfall. Thus, by peeping into the sociological conditions of the peoples we are dealing with at the present time, we may easily trace the evil influence exerted by the hothouse civilization of the Romans upon the coarser fibered but morally cleaner Huns and Goths.

This former high order of morals suffered pollution from which it never cleansed itself. Henceforth a laxness developed in the erstwhile moral Northern bosom. To the consternation of the tribal rulers prostitution began to fasten itself upon the long chaste barbarians. To our eyes the first evidence of this commencing looseness is to be seen in the passage of laws of a prohibitory character. Thus when a woman lost her respectability she was punished by expulsion from the city in which she lived. She was cut off from all family communication and became virtually a slinking outcast. Although the Visigoths visited the foregoing and even severer penalties upon prostitutes, yet the practice was not stamped out for the main offenders, the more elusive seducers and procurers, were not so easily reached as the poor victims themselves. In many cities prostitutes who ventured out into the streets and public places were heavily fined, scourged and thrown into prison. The decree of Theodoric

threatening death to those who gave shelter or support to loose persons, is a clear indication of the seriousness with which the Goths bent themselves to the hopeless task of freeing their land from the stain of prostitution.

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The more advanced nations early realized that the only result of prohibitory legislation upon prostitution would be to drive it from public supervision into dark, noisome places and make it all the more difficult to get at and control. The early church was sensible enough to acknowledge that the continuing cause of prostitution lay not in female looseness but, on the contrary, in male viciousness, and that if public prostitution were stamped out a widespread hidden immorality would follow of a much more corroding character. "Suppress courtesans and you confuse all society by the caprice of the passions," were the wise words of St. Augustine at a time when the subject was being treated to a heated general discussion. However, the inhibitory and protective value of police supervision was appreciated, and we find that instead of absolute prohibition, police rules were made providing for the segregation of public women and the adoption of a distinctive dress, the purpose of which was to differentiate brothel inmates from decent women. This dress was also calculated to protect virtuous females from the solicitations of passing libertines.

Jesus Christ forgave a prostitute, and it is more than pleasing to read that this sweet charity was not forgotten by the fathers of the early church when they took the matter up for consideration. While in many instances the regulations they adopted apply to prostitution were not such as to merit our approbation, yet in the main they never lost sight of the fact that in prostitution woman is not the chief offender. We find this beneficent influence standing out with clear distinctness in the rigorous prosecution of those who made prostitutes and trafficked in their souls. One scoundrel who had long been notorious for leading innocent girls into the byways of hell, and who had come to his deathbed, craved pardon of the Council of Elvira for his heinous sins. "Miserable wretch; brand of hell!" exclaimed Merot, "Dost thou believe that when the accursed soul is lost in eternal pains, God will be content? No, he will augment the punishment." And he further assured the miserable wretch that at the hands of those whom he had debauched and sent to hell, would he receive his merited punishment.

Largely through the investigations of Rabuteaux into the sociological conditions of Europe during a time dating from

the rise of the Christian church until well into the Middle Ages, are we favored with our knowledge of the legal measures directed against prostitution and those profiting by its practice. One of the highly gratifying features of this author's researches appears in his description of the severe penalties meted out to those plying the procurer's trade. In 1367 there was published in Paris an edict threatening the procurer with confinement in the pillory, branding with the red-hot iron and expulsion. Some years later, 1415, there appears in the municipal records an account of the punishment of several wretches who had engaged in luring girls into prostitution. The criminals were led into a public place, branded with a sizzling iron, their ears mutilated, and then they were sent in the pillory. Sometimes the procuress was mounted on an ass, her face toward its tail, suitably placarded, and paraded through the streets of the city. She was then publicly lashed and either sent to prison or exile. (Mayhew.) Occasionally the culprit suffered additional punishments. Thus in 1399, several men and women who were plying the procurer's trade in Paris were seized, and following the above described penalties, suffered in addition the loss of their hair by fire and their property through confiscation.

As much as we must applaud the French vigor in attempting to stamp out prostitution by the employment of such measures as have been just described, yet we cannot approve of the punishment they at times visited upon the prostitutes themselves. A notorious woman of Toulouse was conducted to the town-hall, where the executioners tied her hands, stripped her naked, placed a cap made in the form of a sugar loaf and ornamented with feathers upon her head, hung an appropriate inscription upon her back and then took her out to a rock in the middle of the river. There she was compelled to enter a cage which was plunged three times into the water. Following this punishment she was conducted to a hospital where she was forced to spend the rest of her days at hard labor. In Bordeaux and other places these same rude devices were employed to terrify the people from profligacy (Mayhew).

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In Naples before the 13th century the procuress was punished by amputation of the nose, identical with the punishment inflicted upon the adultress. King Frederick decreed that all persons employing liquors or aphrodisiac drugs for the purpose of facilitating seduction should be imprisoned, with death as a further punishment in the event

of grievous injury following the use of such agents. Notwithstanding the severity of the Neapolitan code as applying to prostitution, the condition continued to spread until at the end of the 15th century Naples was hopelessly mired in its own cesspool of wantonness. The Ruffiani, through whose efforts the ranks of prostitutes were kept filled, became bolder and yet bolder in their operations until their organization became a national scandal. They pursued their prey with such relentless fury that in those instances where girls failed to succumb to the milder inducements of these practiced seducers and procurers, the poor creatures were seized upon the streets and actually forced into houses of ill-fame. In answer to the demands of a populace aroused to a desperate pitch the authorities at last banished the Ruffiani and threatened with the branding iron all women harboring them.

As we go further into our subject we come to the penalties prescribed by the Castilian King, Alphonso IX against the Ruffiani, and as we read this code we cannot but wish that it were possible to apply it to the infamous cadets of New York, Chicago and other American cities. We believe an efficiently enforced code of similar severity would more quickly abolish the white slave traffic, now one of the scourges of our land, than our present penal code which confessedly is not rigorous enough even when thoroughly enforced. Alphonso's laws which were promulgated in the second half of the 12th century, in their application to prostitution provided for evil doers as follows: I. Men who trafficked in debauch; they were expelled from the country. II. Speculators who rented houses to abandoned women suffered confiscation of property, and were heavily fined. III. Men and women who conducted establishments of ill-fame and hired out women; if the women thus utilized were slaves they could make a successful demand for their freedom which the courts were bound to confirm; if they were free women their corrupter was, under pain of death, forced to endow and place them in a position to marry. IV. Death was the portion of the man who connived at the prostitution of his wife. Death was also the penalty for the seduction of an honest married woman into prostitution. V. Girls who supported men on their earnings were publicly whipped and deprived of the clothes which they wore at the time of arrest. The men were for the first offense severely flogged; for the second flogged and expelled from the city, and for the third offense sent to the galleys. Evidently even these measures, sufficient as they seem to us, were later deemed to be ineffec-

tive, for between 1552 and 1556 still more heroic punishments were employed to discourage male parasites from subsisting on the earnings of fallen women. Thus, at the first conviction they received a sentence of ten years in a galley chained to the oar. For a repetition they were given two hundred lashes and condemned to be chained to the oar for life. If only we could use this code in these days!

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As if it needed but the royal command to abolish vice, Charlemagne at a time when prostitution began to creep into his land, issued a prohibitory edict. He ordered that a strict census be taken throughout his possessions and the condition of every female be severely inquired into. He purposed in this manner to expose for prosecution those women engaged in the sale of their bodies. Men found to be harboring prostitutes were compelled to carry them on their shoulders to the public whipping place, where the women received their punishment. In the event of refusal on the part of the men, they, too, were to be flogged. At this period it was held that no disgrace quite approached that of being forced to carry a fallen woman on one's shoulders to the place of punishment. But prostitution went on unabated. During the several centuries following Charlemagne's reign immorality clogged the land's very air. Every town suffered the multiplication of public women. Paris became as one great brothel. Harlots thronged the streets, soliciting men most shamelessly, even abusing those who refused to purchase what the women had to offer. It was said that a school and a brothel might often be found in the same building. Finally prostitution became such a national calamity that those in authority made herculean efforts to stem its growing tide. Beginning in 1254 a series of rigorous edicts were issued and at least some effect of the legislation became apparent. For a few hundred years the evil was held in check, but along in the early part of the 15th century with the breaking out of the numerous wars between jealous kings and princes, the scourge in all of its old-time pestilential virulence again broke forth and went on for a hundred years unchecked. In 1503 the authorities sobered by a realization of the inevitable consequence of nation-wide prostitution, created a commission for the purpose of deliberating on the evil and attempting some sort of a solution of the problem. Various laws were passed but they were of little avail, for what sentiment favored their enforcement was not sufficiently strong to cope with the unbridled immorality of a people gone sexually mad.

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Rome's profligacy throughout all ages has been ever one of its reproaches. In the 11th century a church and a brothel stood side by side. In the 16th century under the pontificate of Paul II, prostitution was in just as thriving a state, and this notwithstanding the prohibitory legislation which had been enacted. Some of this legislation was of the severest type, yet the authorities winked at violations. Thus one law relating to procuring provided a heavy fine for selling a girl into prostitution, and further provided that if at the end of ten days the fine remained unpaid the guilty person was to have one foot cut off. In face of this and other laws which provided tortures, flogging, branding and banishment, public looseness continued, the people of all classes, nobility as well as the simple folk, being given to every sort of excess. Some of the laws of this early period making for the security of female virtue are most interesting. Curiously enough early Spain had a law which protected public women against violation. In Naples, under William, rape was punishable by death but the victim had to prove to the court's satisfaction that she had shrieked for help in her loudest voice at the moment of the assault. Furthermore, she had no redress unless she began prosecution of her assailant within eight days after the attack. In the same Kingdom once a woman had adopted a wanton's life, she could not refuse to submit herself to any man making a demand upon her.

Mayhew who has inquired deeply into the subject of prostitution tells his reader of one of the most shameless legislative acts ever enacted. It was operative several hundred years ago in Rome and in effect secured for convents a share in the abandoned woman's savings. Every person engaged in prostitution was compelled to assign one-half of her property to a convent. However, this act was easily eluded and soon became non-effective. At the same time a tribunal was established having jurisdiction over houses of ill-fame, upon which a heavy tax was levied, this continuing until the middle of the 16th century. All of the Italian cities endeavored to segregate their prostitutes but as might be expected, with little success. The women with their parasitic criminal following took up their abode where they chose, oftentimes selecting favored residential sections. One particular street in Naples became such a notorious thoroughfare for women of this calling that the authorities finally could tolerate the immense throngs of prostitutes, Ruffiani and general followers of this life, who made the section hideous with their clamor, no longer and in 1577 ordered the underworld deni-

zens to evacuate this street within eight days under pain of the scourge. One example of genuine interest shown in behalf of fallen women and which really did protect them from the heartless scoundrelism of their male companions and the cupidity of the proprietors of evil resorts, is to be found in a law of 1479. Men oftentimes took girls into these resorts and ran up enormous bills for entertainments, then nonchalantly quitting the place left the unfortunate girls behind as security for the account. The girls were given their choice of a severe public whipping or forming a connection with the establishment which virtually amounted to slavery, for the keepers took good care that the girls never extricated themselves from the debt. It is not inconceivable to us that at that time such a practice was entirely possible, for we have but to remember that a somewhat similar form of slavery exists in our own period in many an American city, towards the suppression of which the white slave societies are bending their very best efforts. But according to the provisions of the new act of 1479 the keeper of one of the resorts could give a girl credit for a small sum only and this had to be for actual necessities. If he exceeded the legal amount he had no means of collecting it, and thus the practice was finally broken up.

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But let us quit voluptuous Southern Europe and pass up to the sturdier people of Germany. It is highly surprising to learn that Strasburg in the middle ages was as deeply saturated with vice as perhaps any city in Europe. Mayhew relates that in Strasburg prostitutes at one time became so numerous that, notwithstanding that a special district had been given over to them, they swarmed throughout the city, even invading the finest streets of the city. At least 57 resorts were to be found in six streets alone, on one of which there were 19 houses. The white slavers traveled abroad through the rural districts luring the prettiest girls they could find into the city where they were kept in bondage and rented out. Our authority further declares that at the beginning of the 16th century public morals were so badly corrupted that the less attractive girls found retreat in the clock-towers and aisles of the great cathedrals and churches. This finally became such a public scandal that in 1524 an ordinance was passed directing these "cathedral girls" or "swallows" as they were called in the time's vernacular, to vacate their sacred abode within fifteen days' time. When the Reformation struck Strasburg the city was absolutely wretched in the depth of its degradation, but under the in-

fluence of the new religious fervor a realization of their utter shamelessness came to the town's inhabitants, and they left off their sensual pursuits awakening to the fuller joys of intellectual and moral betterment. In 1536 but two of the one-time many brothels remained within the city's boundaries, and four years later, in testimony to the all-powerful influence of a public conscience fully awakened, not a single bawdy house was to be found in all of Strasburg. Ten years later the city fathers, probably noticing a drift toward the old condition, proposed to open one officially controlled house but the measure met with vehement opposition and it was not until in the fourth year after the beginning of the agitation for a licensed house that one was finally opened.—The Medical Review.

SOCIETY CALENDAR

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in San Francisco, June, 1915. T. D. Alderman, M. D., New York, President; W. P. Best, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California meets in San Francisco May, 1915. A. J. Atkins, M. D., San Francisco, President; H. F. Scudder, M. D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in Los Angeles, May 5, 1915, O. C. Darling, M. D., Riverside, President; H. C. Smith, M. D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p. m. on the first Tuesday of each month. H. T. Cox, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; P. M. Welbourn, M. D., 818 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society was held on Tuesday evening, July 7th, at 8 o'clock at the College.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. H. C. Smith read an exceedingly interesting and instructive paper entitled "Diuretics." There was a lengthy discussion.

At the next meeting on the first Tuesday in August, Dr. Harry G. Watson, recently from New York, will read a paper entitled "Early Diagnosis of Gastric Cancer," illustrated with lantern slides. There will be a discussion on "Internal Secretions."

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.
H. T. COX, President. P. M. WELBOURN, Secretary.

STATE SOCIETY BANQUET

Through some accident the manuscript of one of the toasts given at the State Society banquet was lost from last month's copy, but here it is:

"Our Journal," O. C. Welbourn, M. D.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: At this moment I am acting as a substitute. By reading the program you will learn that the subject of "Our Journal," originally, was assigned to my sister, presumably in recognition of the fact that she does nearly all of the work in connection therewith. However, she is not present—you know some one must stay at home and work—and it is my pleasure to tell you about the Journal.

I take this opportunity to again remind you that the space at our disposal limits us to the publication of but one or two articles in each issue, and that some will be last as well as some will be first. Also that it does not follow that the editor has any particular choice, or liking, for the one over the other; or, of either or both over those that are used between times. The essential feature is to make each succeeding issue of interest to all of our readers, and this can be attained only by including a diversity of subjects—usually one for each of the three natural divisions. All of these articles are prized because they are original—because each man's individuality is expressed therein—and, therefore, very little alteration is made in the original manuscript by the editor. Overmuch alteration kills personality! A year or so ago a friend of mine, whose opinion I value regarding such matters, spoke very highly of the typographical appearance of "Our Journal." I waited for him to say something of the character of the reading matter—I am still waiting, for he said absolutely nothing about it. Another friend was more outspoken. He said it was not worth reading, let alone one dollar. This last opinion I gave to you one year ago, believing that a word to the wise is sufficient.

The result is fine—most sincerely I congratulate you! The papers that we have heard read at this meeting certainly are the best that we have had for many years. Next year "Our Journal" surely will be worth the price.

THE NATIONAL

The annual meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association was held at the Hotel Servein, at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 16-19. It was one of the most successful in recent years. The registration reached 176 members and 53 visitors, but it was hardly the number expected for such a central location.

Dr. Glenn presided with great satisfaction, and all of the section work was brought forward as scheduled, and a large number of very interesting papers were read and discussed. The Wednesday evening musical entertainment was very much enjoyed. The exhibits were above the average and were well attended.

An amendment to the constitution, making the annual dues \$2.00 for members from states where there are no state societies, the same as other states, was unanimously carried. A new resolution was passed, granting a 35 per cent proportion of dues to be paid back to states desiring to do systematic organization work. The organizer was allowed not to exceed \$200 for general organization work by the correspondence method.

The next annual meeting will be held at San Francisco. The new officers elected were: President, Theodore D. Adlerman, Brooklyn, New York; First Vice-president, W. E. Daniels, Madison, South Dakota; Second Vice-president, O. S. Coffin, Indianapolis, Indiana; Third Vice-president, W. W. Maple, Des Moines, Iowa; Recording Secretary, Wm. P. Best, Indianapolis, Indiana; Corresponding Secretary, W. N. Mundy, Forest, Ohio; Treasurer, E. G. Sharp, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

COLLEGE NOTES

Herbert T. Cox, M. D.

The following graduates of the C. E. M. C. class, 1914, took the June state board examination and received their physician and surgeon certificates: John M. Cleaver, Harvey W. Crook, Carl P. Getzlaff, George W. Groth, Kate E. Seeburger. All are to be congratulated, and we wish for them much success in their practice, wherever they may locate. The majority will probably locate in Los Angeles or the suburbs.

A nice washroom for the gentlemen has been completed opening off the reception hall. This will add much for the convenience of the students next term.

Our strenuous secretary's sudoriferous glands worked overtime so much when he was getting the records and grade cards into shape that he decided to have a ventilator cut in the west wall of the office so that the gentle zephyrs may have a chance to soothe his heated brow.

T. L. Bordsen, M. D., C. E. M. C., class 1914, passed the last state board examination in the state of Washington.

C. L. Stammers, M. D., class of 1914, and H. J. C. Sprehn, M. D., class of 1913, went to San Francisco and took the July California state board examination. Reports are not in yet, but we hope the boys got the goods.

Chas. Holton, Esq., son of Dr. Q. A. R. Holton, of Whittier, has accepted the chair of medical jurisprudence, which was formerly filled by Judge E. R. Munk, who has resigned.

W. E. Smith, M. D., of Whittier, Calif., has accepted the chair of mental and nervous diseases for the coming term.

Prof. P. M. Welbourn, our efficient professor of bacteriology, will also have the chair of medical gynecology in addition to her former work.

Dr. H. Ford Scudder, the secretary, is a very busy man these days getting out letters in answer to inquiries and mailing catalogues to prospective students. The prospects for the coming term are very favorable for so early in the season. Now is the time to send in the addresses of the prospective students or those who might be able to secure one for the coming year. Doctor, if you do not have a catalogue, sit down right now and send a postcard requesting one. When you get it look it over carefully and see what work is given, and you will feel that the College is deserving of your efforts to send at least one student this year. Address all communications to Dr. H. F. Scudder, 337½ South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Frederick Leix, Sonoma, who has been taking post-graduate work in Europe for a year is expected to return very soon.

Dr. E. R. Petskey is with the Shannon Copper company, Metcalf, Arizona, where he may be addressed.

Dr. Q. A. R. Holton, Whittier, writes that he has recovered from a "harrowing" experience which kept him in bed for a month. Dr. Holton evidently doesn't make as good a rancher as a medical man, as his accident was a fall on a harrow, one of the teeth striking him in the back.

Dr. Lee Strouse, Covington, Kentucky, writes that if "The All-Wise Providence wills, and He has always been willing, for me to attend an Eclectic meeting, I will be in San Francisco to attend the National in 1915." Dr. Strouse is one of the first to send this message but it is time for the others to begin to speak.

Dr. W. C. Bailey has improved in health so much that he has opened an office at 1465 Regina Lane. Mrs. Bailey is convalescing from a severe operation and has returned to her home from the Westlake hospital.

Dr. D. A. Stephens, after visiting the different cities in Imperial valley, decided that there were many splendid locations but it was too hot, consequently he has opened an office at the corner of Union and Pico streets, Los Angeles.

Dr. T. L. Bordsen, C. E. M. C. 1914, went to Washington in July where he passed the medical board. He continued his trip to Minnesota because of the illness of a sister but expects to return to California in a few months.

Dr. Edna P. Sherrill, C. E. M. C. 1914, has gone to Oregon.

Dr. B. E. Fullmer has been elected to the board of directors of the Westlake hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge D. K. Trask, who had been a director since the organization of the hospital.

Dr. H. V. Brown was in San Francisco last month attending the regular meeting of the board of medical examiners. The next examination will be in Los Angeles in December and in San Francisco in January.

Twelve Eclectics, a whole dozen, were given licenses by the California Medical Board in June. Five by written examination, five by reciprocity, two by oral examination. Six were graduates of the C. E. M. C.

Dr. H. C. Smith has changed his office from the Consolidated Realty building, Los Angeles to Glendale.

J. M. Cleaver, M. D., C. E. M. C. 1914, H. W. Crook, M. D., C. E. M. C. 1914, C. P. Getzlaff, M. D., C. E. M. C. 1914, G. W. Groth, Jr., M. D., C. E. M. C. 1914 and K. E. Seeburger, M. D., C. E. M. C. 1914, passed the June examinations and were granted licenses by the state board.

Dr. Choate, Hot Springs, Arkansas, was in San Francisco to present his credentials to the medical board during July. The doctor was granted a license. He made a short visit in Los Angeles.

Dr. M. B. Bolton, San Pedro, will leave for a vacation early in August, and contemplates a trip along the coast, including Alaska.

We are pleased to be able to present in this issue a cut of the president of the California Eclectic Medical Society for 1914-1915, Dr. A. J. Atkins, of San Francisco. Dr. Atkins will have articles in the Journal from time to time which will be of interest to our state society members, also to the national members, because it must be remembered that the meeting of the national in 1915 will be in San Francisco.

"Pa, when people say that a man is a good provider, what does it mean?" "It means that they are trying to apologize for his bad habits."—Detroit Free Press.

Duer: Say, old chap, let me have a fiver, will you? I'll let you have it back before the end of February. Dunn: February of what year?—Boston Transcript.

Ambulance Surgeon: Cheer up; you are not going to die! Motorist (looking at wrecked machine): I don't know about that—that was my wife's auto.—Chicago News.

Grand Vizier: Your Majesty, the cream of our army has been whipped, and is now freezing. What would you advise? The Sultan: Add a few cherries and serve.

"This is a man's world," she complained. "Perhaps it is," he replied, "but one wouldn't suspect it while straying through a department store."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Let me sell you this encyclopedia." "Nope. No use to me. My son is coming home from college pretty soon an' he'll know everything that's in it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LITTLE ONES

In some of the college settlements there are penny savings banks for children.

One Saturday a small boy arrived with an important air and withdrew 2 cents from his account. Monday morning he promptly returned the money.

"So you didn't spend your 2 cents?" observed the worker in charge.

"Oh, no," he replied, "but a fellow just likes to have a little cash on hand over Sunday."—Harper's Magazine.

While the agent was selling farm machinery at the house the friend at the gate held his horse, and a conversation took place with the small boy of the family.

With grave incredulity he was saying: "Are you sure you are only 9 years old? I think there must be some mistake."

The boy was positive, but to make sure. "Ma!" he called, "ain't I just 9 years old?"

"Yes, son."

After a time he ventured: "Say, mister, what made you think I was more than 9 years old?"

"Why," said the stranger, "I couldn't understand how you could get so dirty in nine years."—Christian Herald.

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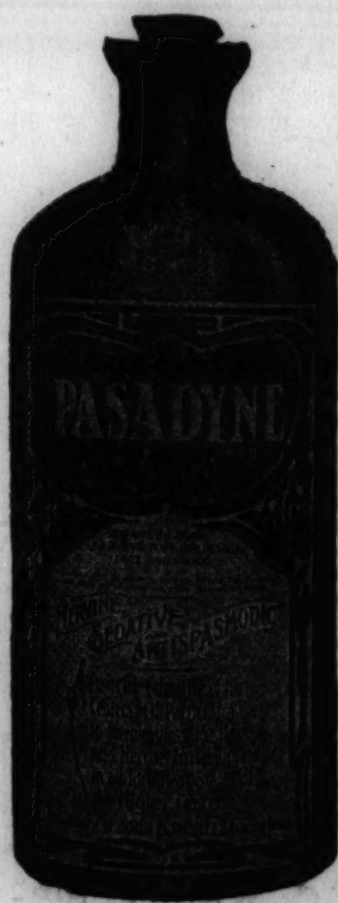
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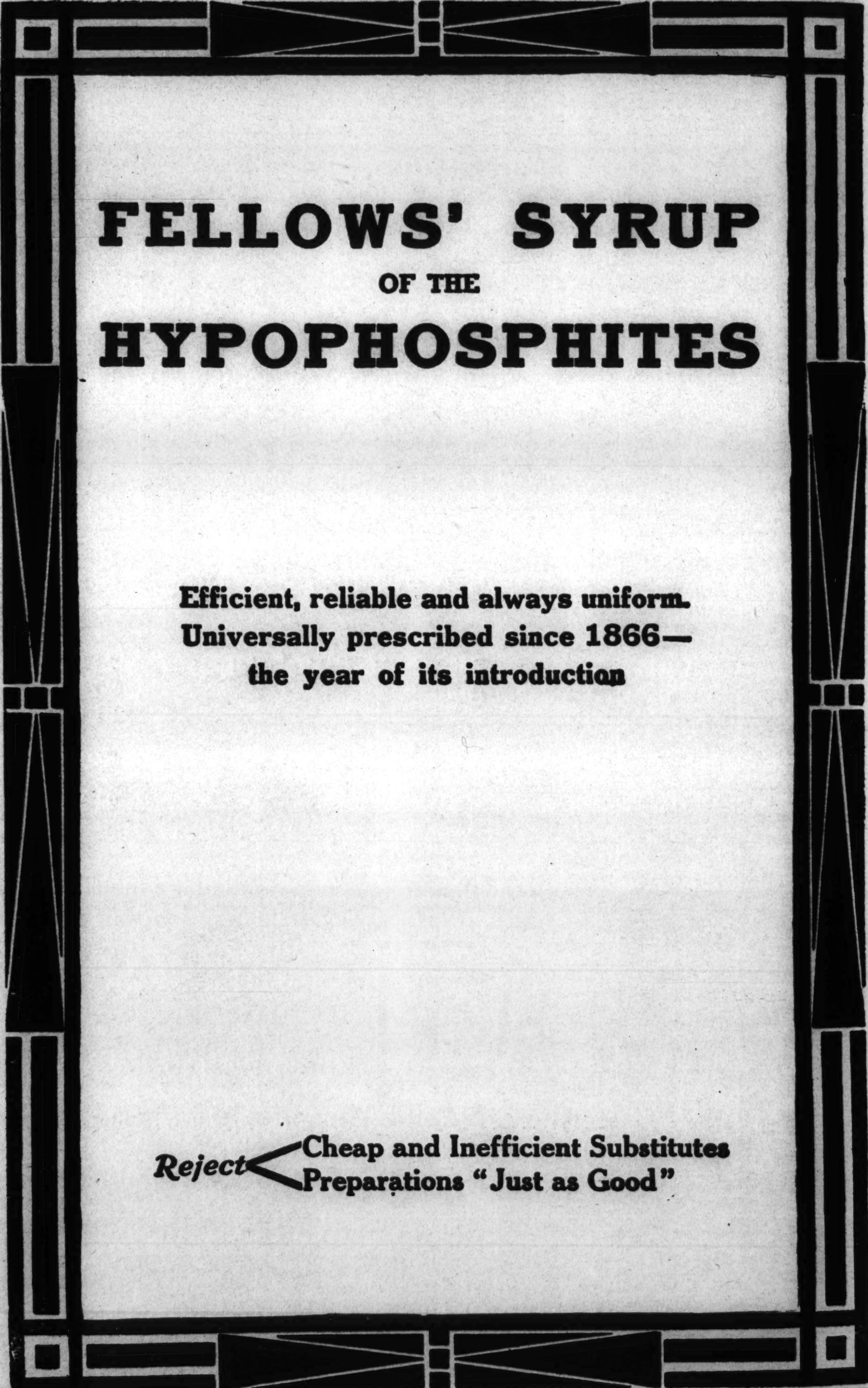
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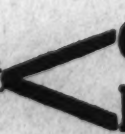


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